

JILTED LOVER DEMANDS RING

Complainant Asks Court to Return to Him Band of Gold He Gave Wife of Defendant

COURT REFUSES PLEA

John Zamborelon, complaining witness in the case against William Vlahokis, charged with threatening the complainant with a gun, yesterday afternoon during the trial, appealed to the court of the justice precinct from the court of Cupid, to restore to him an engagement ring that he had bestowed on the wife of the defendant before she was wedded to Vlahokis four years ago.

Cupid, judge vice pro hac, of the court of courtiers and courting, long ago decided in the case of Jilted Lover vs. Heartless Lass that where the plaintiff in such a case had bestowed on the defendant in the "suit" certain band of gold called engagement ring, in the belief that such ring bound said lover to said lass, and where it is shown that such belief was not founded on fact that the said Heartless Lass should restore to the said Jilted Lover said band of gold, otherwise known as engagement ring.

Decision Usually in Dispute
The decision, however, has often been brought into disrepute by the perversity of femininity and Heartless Lass since the creation of the first plaintiff and defendant in Eden disregarded the decision referred to. In the local case it appears that Judge Cupid not only tacitly consented to the keeping of the ring, but aided and abetted the conspiracy to commit a fraud on Zamborelon, for subsequently he was wedded to William Vlahokis. From this ruling, Zamborelon appealed to Judge High, asking that the ruling of Judge Cupid be overruled and that the engagement ring be restored to said Zamborelon.

Engagement Ring the Trouble
The appeal, however, was not couched in the studied phraseology of court usage. "Judge, I want that ring returned," said Zamborelon, his voice tense with passion, as he left the court room. It appeared from the evidence that Vlahokis was not guilty of the charge against him, and the court dismissed the case. Vlahokis, a witness, was testifying. Kringas testified that the basis of the trouble between the two men was the engagement ring. The testimony acted as oil on fire. The two men bristled with passion, but the judge hastily adjourned court, holding the testimony in re the engagement ring irrelevant.

Trouble Started in Gulch
Witnesses testified to the trouble in front of a pool room on Brewery gulch, which was the basis of the complaint against Vlahokis, sworn to by Zamborelon. They said that Zamborelon had said to Vlahokis, "I am going to fix you," whereupon Vlahokis' curiosity got the better of him and he inquired whether the "fixing" was to be done by hand or machinery, to-wit: pistols, and added that either method would be satisfactory to him agreeing to sign duelling articles and meet Zamborelon on the field of honor, indefinitely located outside of the city limits and outside of police jurisdiction.

Mention of "pistols" was construed by Zamborelon as a threat against his life, and calling on all present to re-

Woman Who Is Heroine In Great "Barrier" Play



Miss Hallie Mitchell who will appear at the Orpheum tonight as Nella, in whose veins was supposed to run the strain of Indian blood. "The Barrier" is the cause of true love.

Arizona News Brevities

Congress has appropriated \$55,000 for the survey of lands in Arizona. The work will be directed by the survey general of Arizona.

Antelope and elk are to be placed in Arizona on the big open mesas. These localities offer ideal places of refuge for the animals, and big herds will be established permanently.

Castle Hot Springs, 60 miles from Phoenix, famous for its water and baths, will open for the season on November 15. This beautiful place is becoming famous all over the country.

Douglas, Ariz., reports that heavy importations of cattle are coming from Mexico. Prices are holding up well. Quarantine regulations are being strictly enforced.

Jerome, Arizona, reports that the tracks of the Verde Valley railway are now within ten miles of the terminal. A few more weeks will see the completion of the road. Surveyors are at work on the site of the new town and smelter.

From Prescott, Ariz., come reports of some heavy transactions in cattle. The outlook in the livestock business is very bright. Conditions throughout Yavapai county are splendid. Marked improvement is apparent in all sections of the country.

Tucson, Arizona, will welcome the member the word, he called an officer and had Vlahokis arrested. The atmosphere of the court room when Kringas dragged the skeleton from the closet was ominous, and Officer C. N. Thomas diplomatically placed himself between the two principals and cleared the court room.

opening of the El Paso and Southwestern railroad, which is now building to that city. It is expected that the first trains will be run over the new line on January 1, 1913.

A delegation from the Loyal Order of Moose will visit Arizona in November with a view to the establishment of a national sanitarium. The Rock Island lines to be built across Arizona will include entry into the Salt River valley and connection with coast lines at Yuma, or with the Santa Fe lines at Phoenix.

The National Highway must be built through Arizona. All sections of the new state are working in harmony for this plan. The matter of route will be decided by following a road that can be traveled at all seasons of the year. A national highway, to be of full value to the nation, must be open the year around.

Attractions at the Arizona Fair will be better than ever. The fair commission is busy getting the splendid grounds in shape. Fast automobiles will compete for speed prizes. The best horses in the country are entered for many important events, and exhibits from all sections are to be the finest ever gathered together. Visitors from all parts of the southwest have promised to attend, and the occasion will be a memorable one in every respect. The fair is held at Phoenix, the capital city of Arizona, October 28 to November 2.

TO DIVIDE ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCE.

MONTREAL, Oct. 17.—The twenty-first session of the Provincial Synod of Canada (Church of England) convened in this city today and was opened with a sermon delivered by the Lord Bishop of Huron in Christ Church Cathedral. At the conclusion of the religious services the delegates adjourned to Synod Hall for the first of the business sessions. The meeting is regarded as the most important that the Provincial Synod has held in years. Before final adjournment is taken it is expected that definite action will have been taken for the formal division of the province into two metropolitan sees. At the present time the Provincial Synod embraces all of Canada from the Atlantic to Manitoba.

DON'T FORGET
The benefit dance at K. of P. hall Oct. 29th.—Adv. 156



MY HAND TAILORED CLOTHES for social or business purposes cost no more than factory made. Come in and let me prove it.

AL FINGER
The Tailor
Opposite Pythian Castle
O. K. St.

MINING METHODS; NACORAZI MEXICO EXPLOITED IN DETAIL

Moctezuma Copper Company Owns the Property in Sonora, and Ships Its Ore to the Copper Queen Smelter at Douglas and Stuff Sent Makes Good Mixture with Bisbee Ore and Will Demand Good Payment.

(By D. C. Livingston, of the Mining and Engineering World.)

The Pilares de Nacorazi mine is located in Sonora, 75 miles south of Douglas, Ariz. The town of Douglas is on the international boundary, and is the place at which the ore from the Bisbee mines are smelted. The Moctezuma Copper company owns the mines at Nacorazi, and the copper concentrates shipped to the Copper Queen smelter, at Douglas make a good smelting mixture with the Bisbee ore. The Moctezuma Copper company and the Copper Queen smelter at Douglas, as well as the railroad from Nacorazi to Douglas, are owned by the Phelps Dodge company.

The Ore Body
The ore deposit occurs in the form of a large ellipse with a major axis of approximately 2,000 feet, and a minor axis of about 600 feet, the major axis bearing about nine degrees west of north. The whole of this ellipse is more or less mineralized; the surface being principally an iron gossan with some occasional copper stains. Below the oxidized zone, which is not more than 50 feet deep, the minerals are pyrite and chalcocite, the latter being rare. There appears to be no well marked zone of temporary enrichment, the oxidized gossan over the greater part of the deposit changing suddenly to what is apparently the original unaltered ore.

Copper Values Concentrated
The copper values are concentrated around the perimeter of the ellipse, and it is principally around this perimeter that the mining is done. The ore mined averages a little more than 3 per cent copper, with a small amount of silver, less than an ounce per ton. Some ore of considerably higher grade than this has been shipped, however, but the above average is of the mill run. The ore is wider near the two ends of the ellipse than along the sides, and is mined in some cases to a width exceeding 200 feet. The country rock for the first vertical 500 feet is a volcanic acid breccia, probably rhyolite; below this point it is more a basic breccia, probably andesitic.

Contact Marked
The contact is plainly marked on the surface by bluffs in one place, but it is almost impossible to trace it underground on account of the similar appearance of the two rocks when freshly broken. The change in formation has no apparent effect on the ore; if anything, it is somewhat richer but more lumpy in the lower formation, but there has not yet been enough work done to verify this statement. The contact between the mineralized rock of the ellipse and the unmineralized country rock is plainly marked by a more or less definite wall, the rock on both sides of this wall, however, being the same. The ore is extracted from this wall toward the center of the ellipse until it becomes too low grade to mine, although the whole of the interior of the ellipse would run 1 per cent copper.

Interesting Study
This property presents a very interesting study of the origin of ore deposits, and was being examined and mapped last summer for the Moctezuma Copper company by J. M. Postwell, formerly of the United States Geological Survey. There is a similar deposit at Mount Morgan, Australia, which is also in the form of an ellipse, though less than half the size of the one at Nacorazi. I believe it is worked for the gold values, and the whole of the ellipse is more or less worked. At the Bisbee copper mine, Chikita, there is an ore body of the same shape, but there the ore occurs along a contact of a volcanic rock which is intrusive in an older rock and different while at Nacorazi the country rock and the interior of the ellipse are apparently the same.

Railroad Direct From Chutes
The mine is operated by two 3-compartment shafts, situated one at each end of the ellipse, and an adit tunnel about a mile long, which taps the deposit at a point about 600 feet below the collar of the shafts. This adit is large enough to allow narrow-gauge, 25-ton railroad cars to load from the mine chutes, and it is chiefly due to this cheap handling of the ore that the enterprise has become so commercially successful. The railroad runs to the top of the bins above the concentrator, which is situated on the Nacorazi railroad at the town of Nacorazi, about five miles from the mine. From here the concentrates are shipped to the smelter at Douglas, Ariz. The daily output of ore is between 1,500 and 2,000 tons.

Levels
The levels in the mine are 100 feet apart; and the general plan is to use every alternate level as a stopping base, the intermediate levels being used for development, ventilation and the distribution of waste to the stopes that are being filled. At the present time practically all the ore is being mined above the adit level, which is known as the "700," and at the present rate of output there should be, on a rough estimation, approximately an ore supply of at least 10 or 12 years above this level. The shaft at the north end has been sunk to the 1,000 foot

level, and some work has been done on this level as well as on the 800 foot and 900 foot levels.

Timber Expensive
Owing to the scarcity of timber in the neighborhood, and to the high price of imported timber, it has been necessary to adopt mining methods which would eliminate the use of timber as much as possible. The nature of the rock is such that while it is not hard to drill or blast, it stands without timber in a most remarkable manner in most part of the mine. This characteristic of the rock has also prevented the using of the caving and top-slicing methods, which are used so successfully at Cananea in some of the mines. Accordingly, some system of underhand stoping had to be devised, and the following two methods are used:

(1) The old method, Fig. 1, which is room-and-pillar with waste filling after all the ore has been extracted.

(2) The new method, Fig. 2, which is shrinkage with waste filling after all the ore has been extracted.

Room-and-Pillar Mining
With the room-and-pillar method the mine plan is laid off into pillar lines at right angles to the strike of the ore and placed 50 feet apart, dividing it into alternate pillars and stopes. A main working drift is run approximately parallel to the strike, and crosscuts are turned off every 100 feet in the pillars. From these crosscuts right angle headings are turned off and every 50 feet run to the center of the stope and from these the sill floor is cut out to the limits of the ore and to the pillar lines, making the stope 50 feet wide. The roof, where necessary, is supported by props or cribs, and a 6-foot cut is then taken upward with stoping drills, the blasted ore being drawn off immediately, and filling run in from the level above through winzes to within 4 or 5 feet of the roof. The short drifts from the crosscuts are timbered through the filling, and cribbed chutes and manways are carried up from the ends of these. In a stope 150 feet long there would be three of these chutes and manways.

The work on no pillars being extracted when I was there, and it was probably the apparent difficulties of removing these pillars without losing a large amount of ore by mining with waste, which led to the adoption of the new method.

Shrinkage Method
With the shrinkage method, designed by C. A. Smith, the use of timber is almost entirely eliminated, as no even timber chutes are used. Crosscuts are turned off from the main haulage drift every 50 feet parallel to the pillar lines and extending to the limits of the ore. The next step is in driving what are called the "stopes" which are breasts 15 feet wide and the height of an ordinary drift. These are driven parallel to the crosscuts, and midway between them, and are carried to the limit of the ore. From the crosscuts shovelways are turned off at right angles at intervals of from 20 to 25 feet, and are driven to connect with the stopes. Tura sheets are placed at the mouths of the shovelways. The ground is now ready to commence underhand stoping. The stopes are carried up the same width (15 feet) with stoping drills to a height of 20 feet above the floor, and are then widened 10 feet on each side, making them 35 feet in width, with 15 foot pillars in between.

Machines Set up
The machines are set up on the broken ore, enough being drawn out through the shovelways to keep a working entrance. The stope is continued up in this manner to the next level. This work was started last summer, but it is evident that the main drifts will have to be timbered track, and cribbed manways built up where the stopes cross them in order to keep the broken ore of the through the broken ore at these points, but aside from this, with the exception of an occasional prop, no timber is used at all. There would be no absolute necessity for manways through the broken ore, as the stope can be entered by means of the winze from the level above.

Use of Shovelways
The shovelways, which are merely rock chutes, have been used in the mine for a number of years in the narrower portions of the vein instead of timber chutes. The reasons for their adoption are:

(1) No timber required.
(2) Ease and safety in blasting large boulders, which can be more safely and easily blasted in the shovelways than in the stopes, and without interfering with the work.
(3) All work, except timbering, is done by contract with the natives, and it was found that unless all the rock was broken in the stopes sufficiently small to pass a chute readily (a difficult and expensive item in ground that breaks big where shrinkage is employed), it was just as cheap to have it shoveled into the car as to draw off from a chute that was continually hanging up, and the expense of the timber was also eliminated.

Cost of Systems
As regards the comparative costs of the two systems: stoping in the wide stopes by the shrinkage system

In The Churches

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.
Young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Topic: "Christian Sociability"—Romans 14: 16-19; 15: 1-3. Leader—Mr. Dixon.
Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.
Sunday school workers' meeting Wednesday at 7:00 p. m.
Bible Class Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Psalm 39 will be studied.
JOHN E. FLY, Pastor.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday school 9:45 a. m.
Morning Church service 11:00.
Sermon by Secretary E. A. Patman of the Bisbee Y. M. C. A.
Special music.
Epworth league 6:30, 8:00 a. m.
Evening church service 7:30.
Special music.
Bible Study Class Tuesday 7:30.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday 7:30.
E. G. DECKER, Pastor.

AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH

Sunday morning:
Sunday school 9:45 a. m.
by the pastor at 11 o'clock. Text: "I have fought a good fight."
Sunday evening:
Young peoples Union at 6:30. Topic: "Christian Sociability." Leader, William LeRoy.
Preaching by the pastor at 7:30. Subject: "The Crowning Act."
Prayer service Wednesday evening at 7:30. Mrs. Harris will lead the meeting.
Choir practice Friday evening at 7:30.
You and your friends are cordially invited to worship with us. Strangers are specially welcome.
J. W. EPPERLY, Pastor.

ST. JOHNS EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Sunday school 9:45 a. m.
Morning prayer and sermon 11:00 a. m.
Wednesday—Choir practice 7:30 p. m.
CREIGHTON SPENCER, Rector.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

The Sunday services 11 a. m.
Wednesday evening testimonial meeting at 7:45.
In the Fair Hall, corner Main St. and Subway.
To these services the public is welcome and cordially invited to attend. The subject for today will be, "Doctrine of Atonement."

ENGLISH LUTHERAN SERVICES

English Lutheran services will be held at the Lutheran church at Lowell at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
Subject of discourse:
"Conversion and the Grace of God."
Sunday school at 4 o'clock.
All are cordially invited.
CARL E. GUENTHER, Pastor.

REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF L. D. S.

Tombstone Canyon, opposite Laundry.
Sunday school 2:00 p. m.
Preaching 3:15 p. m.
Religio 6:45 p. m.
Preaching 8:00 p. m.

had not progressed sufficiently in the summer of 1911 to give a complete comparison, but what figures were available pointed to a considerable saving in the shrinkage cost over the room and pillar system. This should be the case after the sill floor has been opened up, because, in the shrinkage system there is no rock handled in the stopes until the ore is drawn out, whereas in the room and pillar system both the ore and waste filling have to be handled in the stopes in wheelbarrows.



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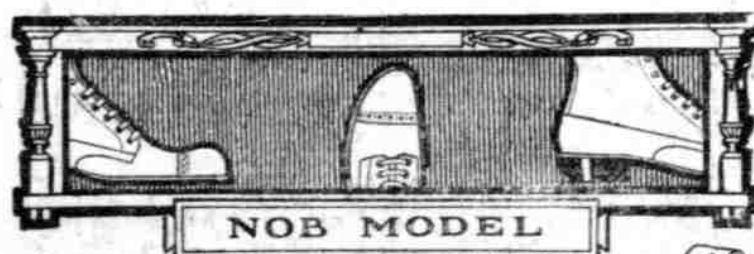
Opposite Central School.
Services this Lord's Day, Oct. 29.
Morning:
Bible school at 9:45.
Communion 10:45.
Preaching at 11:00.
Afternoon:
Services at Jiggerville Chapel Upper Lowell at 2:30.
Evening:
Song service 7:45 and preaching at 8.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45.
A cordial and very earnest invitation extended to all meetings. Strangers specially welcome.
C. W. MAXSON, Minister.

Too Late to Classify

WANTED—A capable woman for cook in private family. No washing. Inquire Review office. 184.

WANTED—A pastry woman, by Mrs. A. L. Dunvan, Pullman Dining room. 185.

OLD COUNTRY DANCE at K. of P. Hall, Oct. 29th.—Adv. 186.



The most widely sold style in America—NOB MODEL.

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First Arizona State Fair, Phoenix October 28 to November 2.